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**NEW AMERICANS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE:
The Political and Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians
in the Granite State**

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for growing shares of the economy and electorate in New Hampshire. Immigrants (the foreign-born) make up 5.7% of the Granite State's population, and more than half of them are naturalized U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote. "New Americans"—immigrants and the children of immigrants—account for 5.7% of registered voters in the state. Immigrants not only contribute to the state's economy as workers, but also account for billions of dollars in tax revenue and consumer purchasing power. Moreover, Latinos and Asians (both foreign-born and native-born) wield \$2.6 billion in consumer purchasing power, and the businesses they own had sales and receipts of nearly \$923 million and employed nearly 6,000 people at last count. Immigrant, Latino, and Asian workers, consumers, and entrepreneurs are integral to New Hampshire's economy and tax base—and they are an electoral force with which every politician must reckon.

Immigrants and their children are growing shares of New Hampshire's population and electorate.

- **The foreign-born share** of New Hampshire's population rose from 3.7% in 1990,¹ to 4.4% in 2000,² to 5.7% in 2013,³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. New Hampshire was home to 75,175 immigrants in 2013.
- **53.8% of immigrants (or 40,448 people) in New Hampshire were naturalized U.S. citizens** in 2013⁴—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly **0.9% of the state's population** (or 10,000 people) in 2012, according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.⁵
- **5.7% (or 42,780) of registered voters** in New Hampshire were "New Americans"—naturalized citizens or the U.S.-born children of immigrants who were raised during the current era of immigration from Latin America and Asia which began in 1965—according to an analysis of 2012 Census Bureau data by the American Immigration Council.⁶

1 in 18 Granite Staters are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of New Hampshire's population** grew from 1.0% in 1990,⁷ to 1.7% in 2000,⁸ to 3.2% (or 41,805 people) in 2013.⁹ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 0.8% in 1990,¹⁰ to 1.3% in 2000,¹¹ to 2.4% (or 31,156 people) in 2013,¹² according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Latinos accounted for 2.2% (or 15,000) of New Hampshire voters** in the 2012 elections, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹³

- In New Hampshire, **92.4% of children with immigrant parents were U.S. citizens** in 2009, according to data from the Urban Institute.¹⁴
- In 2009, **89.2% of children in Asian families** in New Hampshire were U.S. citizens, as were **96.1% of children in Latino families**.¹⁵

Immigrant, Latino, and Asian entrepreneurs and consumers add billions of dollars and thousands of jobs to New Hampshire's economy.

- **The 2014 purchasing power of Asians in New Hampshire totaled \$1.5 billion**—an increase of 930% since 1990. **Latino buying power totaled \$1.1 billion**—an increase of 644% since 1990, according to the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia.¹⁶
- New Hampshire's 2,211 **Asian-owned businesses** had **sales and receipts of \$733.4 million and employed 5,083 people** in 2007, the last year for which data is available.¹⁷ The state's 1,441 **Latino-owned businesses** had **sales and receipts of \$189.4 million and employed 905 people** in 2007, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.¹⁸
- From 2006 to 2010, there were 4,253 new immigrant business owners in New Hampshire, and they had total net business income of \$252 million, which makes up 5.8% of all net business income in the state, according to Robert Fairlie of the University of California, Santa Cruz.¹⁹
- In 2010, 7.7% of all business owners in New Hampshire were foreign-born, according to the Fiscal Policy Institute.²⁰

Immigrants are integral to New Hampshire's economy as workers and taxpayers.

- Immigrants comprised **6% of the state's workforce** in 2013 (or 44,449 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.²¹
- Latinos in New Hampshire paid **\$136 million in federal taxes and \$46 million in state/local taxes in 2013**, according to the Partnership for a New American Economy. In particular, foreign-born Latinos paid \$39 million in federal taxes and \$19 million in state/local taxes.²²
 - The federal tax contribution of New Hampshire's Latino population included **\$102 million to Social Security and \$24 million to Medicare in 2013**. Foreign-born Latinos contributed \$36 million to Social Security and \$8 million to Medicare that year.²³
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly **1.2% of the state's workforce** (or 10,000 workers) in 2012, according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.²⁴
- If all unauthorized immigrants were removed from New Hampshire, **the state would lose \$893.2 million in economic activity, \$396.7 million in gross state product, and approximately 5,220 jobs**, even accounting for adequate market adjustment time, according to a report by the Perryman Group.²⁵

Unauthorized immigrants pay taxes.

- Unauthorized immigrants in New Hampshire paid over **\$8.8 million** in state and local taxes in 2012, according to data from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, which includes \$2.4 million in excise taxes and \$6.4 million in property taxes.²⁶
- Were unauthorized immigrants in New Hampshire to have lawful permanent residence, they would pay **\$9.7 million** in state and local taxes, including nearly \$2.6 million in excise taxes and \$7 million in property taxes.²⁷

Immigrants are integral to New Hampshire's economy as students.

- New Hampshire's 3,277 **foreign students contributed \$111.8 million** to the state's economy in tuition, fees, and living expenses for the 2013-2014 academic year, according to NAFSA: Association of International Educators.²⁸
- Foreign students contribute to New Hampshire's metropolitan areas. From 2008 to 2012, according to the Brookings Institution, 2,100 foreign students paid \$35 million in tuition and \$28 million in living costs in the Manchester-Nashua metropolitan area.²⁹
- Foreign students also contribute to innovation in New Hampshire. In 2009, "non-resident aliens" comprised 28.7% of master's degrees and 38.9% of doctorate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, according to the Partnership for a New American Economy.³⁰

Naturalized citizens excel educationally.

- In New Hampshire, **39.8% of foreign-born persons** who were naturalized U.S. citizens in 2011 had a bachelor's or higher degree.³¹
- The number of immigrants in New Hampshire with a college degree **increased by 84.4%** between 2000 and 2011, according to data from the Migration Policy Institute.³²
- In New Hampshire, **91.3% of children with immigrant parents** were considered "English proficient" as of 2009, according to data from the Urban Institute.³³
- The English proficiency rate among **Asian children in New Hampshire was 89.2%**, while for **Latino children it was 88.8%**, as of 2009.³⁴

Endnotes

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*, December 2003.

² Ibid.

³ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Jeffrey S. Passel, D'Vera Cohn, and Molly Rohal, *Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, November 18, 2014), p. 30.

⁶ Walter A. Ewing and Guillermo Cantor, *New Americans in the Voting Booth: The Growing Electoral Power of Immigrant Communities* (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, October 2014), p. 25.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *The Hispanic Population: 2000*, May 2001.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, *The Asian Population: 2000*, February 2002.

¹¹ Ibid.

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- ¹² 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ¹³ 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b. Reported Voting and Registration, by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2012.
- ¹⁴ The Urban Institute, data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Jeffrey M. Humphreys, *The Multicultural Economy 2014* (Athens, GA: Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia, 2014), pp. 22, 24.
- ¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *Estimates of Business Ownership by Gender, Ethnicity, Race, and Veteran Status: 2007*, June 2011.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Robert W. Fairlie, *Open for Business: How Immigrants are Driving Small Business Creation in the United States* (New York, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2012), p. 32.
- ²⁰ David Dyssegaard Kallick, *Immigrant Small Business Owners: A Significant and Growing Part of the Economy* (New York, NY: Fiscal Policy Institute, 2012), p. 24.
- ²¹ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ²² Partnership for a New American Economy, *The Power of the Purse: The Contributions of Hispanics to America's Spending Power and Tax Revenues in 2013* (New York, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2014).
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Jeffrey S. Passel, D'Vera Cohn, and Molly Rohal, *Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, November 18, 2014), p. 30.
- ²⁵ The Perryman Group, *An Essential Resource: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and by Industry* (Waco, TX: April 2008), p. 69.
- ²⁶ Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions* (Washington, DC: July 2015).
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ NAFSA: Association of International Educators, *The Economic Benefits of International Students to the U.S. Economy: Academic Year 2013-2014* (Washington, DC: 2014).
- ²⁹ Neil Ruiz, *The Geography of Foreign Students in U.S. Higher Education: Origins and Destinations* (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2014).
- ³⁰ Partnership for a New American Economy, *Help Wanted: The Role of Foreign Workers in the Innovation Economy* (New York, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2013), p. 21.
- ³¹ Migration Policy Institute Data Hub, New Hampshire: Language & Education.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ The Urban Institute, data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey.
- ³⁴ Ibid.